

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XXII.—No. 2131.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1809.

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.  
All letters to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

**Doctor Joseph Boswell**  
HAS removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. tf May 16th, 1808.

**CASH GIVEN FOR**  
**52 H. E. M. P.**  
By **Fisher & Sutton.**  
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.  
tf Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

**TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,**  
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.  
tf **E. SHARPE.**

**THOMAS BODLEY, & Co.**  
WANT to hire ten Negro Boys, from the age of 12 to 15 years, and five men from 17 to 25; the boys to spin & the men to weave and heckle in a Cattle Linen Manufactory.  
Lexington, August 14th, 1808.

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**  
**GEORGE ADAMS**  
ATTORNEY at LAW, will make Frankfort his permanent place of residence—and will punctually attend the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, and Fayette.  
Frankfort, October 10th, 1807.



**Fishel & Gallatine,**  
**COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,**  
INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hand, a variety of **STILLS** of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of **COPPER**, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

**TIN WARE** of every description, by wholesale or retail; **Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, &c.**  
Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.  
Lexington, 11th October, 1808—tf

**Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Mill.**

**13 WANTED** immediately, a suitable person to superintend and manage the above Mill. A person who can come well recommended for his ability to manage such a concern, as well as for his sobriety and attention to business, will receive liberal wages. The President and Directors are determined that the amount of wages shall be no bar to the appointment of a fit person to conduct those mills in a proper manner.  
**John Bradford, Pres't.**  
October 30th, 1808.

**The Kentucky Hotel.**  
THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which he will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.  
**Cuthbert Banks.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

**From New-Orleans.**  
**HAVANNA BROWN SUGAR.**  
Do. Lump do.  
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,  
**COFFEE,** and  
**RICE.**  
For Sale by  
**JAMES WIER.**  
November 7, 1808.

**3 Broke away or was stolen from**  
Lexington, on the evening of Saturday the 26th December last, a Sorrel Mare, 5 years old, about 15 hands 3 inches high, bald face, white under her chin, and two or three white feet and legs—had on a small half worn Saddle. A reward of One hundred Dollars, will be paid to any person who will deliver the above Mare &c. and prosecute the thief to conviction if stolen, or Seven Dollars for the Mare and Saddle, Five Dollars for the Mare only, or Two Dollars for the Saddle, by the subscriber, living at the Pond, three miles from Lexington, on the Limestone road.  
**William Wright.**  
January 7, 1808. tf

**23 CH. HUMPHREYS,**  
WILL Practice Law in the Fayette courts.  
August, 1808.

**JUST PUBLISHED**  
By **D. & C. BRADFORD,**  
And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single, the  
**KENTUCKY ALMANACK,**  
For the Year of our Lord 1809;  
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A Method of Making Cyder equal to Champagne, and which will keep for years, and continue to improve.  
A battle between a Tiger and an Alligator or wonderful instance of providential preservation.

Directions for Letter Writing.  
Short Lessons.  
Advice of a Father to his Son.  
The Protest.  
The Lottery.  
Observations on Sun Flower Oil.  
Cure for the Bots.  
for Corns on the Feet.  
Court Days.  
Officers of Government.  
List of Roads.  
A variety of Tables, &c. &c. &c.

**Valuable Property For Sale.**

**A LOT OF GROUND,** lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred & thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.  
**George Anderson.**

Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.  
Lexington, October 11, 1808.

**58 RICH'D. BARRY,**  
**BOOT & SHOE MAKER;**  
At the sign of the  
**MAMMOTH SHOE,**  
NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality. That he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.  
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

**10 Strayed,**  
From the subscriber's farm, a about three weeks since, a BROWN MULE, two years old, branded Br. on the near shoulder. A reward will be given to him who will return her, or give information where she is to be had.  
**Robert Barr.**  
November 10, 1808.

**9 Strayed or Stolen from the farm**  
of **Norban B. Beall,** near Louisville, a BROWN MARE, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, fine fore arm, crooked in her back joints, remarkable small delicate legs, no brand. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.  
**Nov. 26, 1808.**

**WAGGONS WANTED.**  
I WILL give a generous price to Waggoners who will haul salt for me from the Little Sandy Salt Works. For further information apply to Jeremiah Neave in Lexington.  
**ALFRED Wm. GRAYSON.**  
November 8, 1808.

**7 James Devers**  
Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Tailors business, about five miles from Lexington, near Patterson's big Spring, on Cain Run, where he hopes from his attention to business, to receive a portion of public patronage.  
tf December 13, 1808.

**BOATS FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.  
**Thomas Hart.**  
Nov. 25, 1808.

**FOR SALE,**  
A Merchant Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery and Fifty acres of Land, on East Hickman, ten miles from Lexington and four and a half miles from Stafford's ware-house (on the Kentucky river). In the merchant mill are three pair of stones, viz: one pair Burr's, one pair Laurel Hill, and one pair Red river—the merchant and saw mills are in complete order—there are three stills in the distillery of different sizes, with all the different utensils belonging to a distillery; part of the land is in good meadow; payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For information enquire of the subscriber.  
tf **THOMAS HART, jr.**

**WILSON'S GRAMMAR**  
For sale at this Office.

**A GENTLEMAN** of good Character, and qualified to teach Greek, Latin, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, may receive \$500 a year for teaching about thirty scholars, at the school house lately built near Mr. John Hain's in Jefferson county, Kentucky.  
December 31st, 1808.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** wish to inform the public that they have just arrived at this place, from England, and mean to carry on their business of **BOOT and SHOE MAKING,** in its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Conover, saddler, Mulberry street, three dogs from Main street—Those who may think proper to leave their orders may depend on having them attended to.  
**Dutton & Chapman.**

**BLANK BOOKS,**  
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.

THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on **BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY** in its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main street. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of **Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers** and all other kinds of **Blank Books.** Clerks and merchants can be supplied with **BLANK BOOKS,** made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.  
**William Essex.**  
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best **WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS,** on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

**The beautiful and complete native Arabian Horse,**  
**SELM,**

Will stand the ensuing season, at my farm, six miles from Lexington. The particulars of this horse and terms of his covering, will be made known in due time; satisfactory certificates and original papers relative to this horse and his colts, can be seen in the possession of the subscriber.  
**B. GRAVES.**  
Fayette county, 4th January, 1809.

**Notice,**  
THE partnership of **WILLIAM CHILES & Co.** of Mount Sterling, was dissolved on the first instant, by its limitation. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them to William Chiles for settlement and payment, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the said William Chiles, the books and papers being in his possession at the aforesaid place.  
**Thomas Wallace,**  
**William Chiles.**  
January 9th, 1809.

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber on the sixth of December last, a BAY MARE, five years old last spring, 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high, has a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe extending to near her nose, her two hind feet and one of her fore feet white, was shod before, no brand or mark recollected. The above reward will be paid for delivering said mare to the subscriber.  
**Henry Watkins.**  
Woodford county, January 9, 1809. 3d

**The Partnership of Bradford & Carter** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
**3 Daniel Bradford,**  
**John F. Carter.**  
Dec. 31, 1808.

**Take Notice,**  
THE partnership of **BAIN & HOLLOWAY,** was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons to whom the firm are indebted, are to call on Patterson Bain for payment—those indebted to the firm, are earnestly requested to call on Patterson Bain and make payment to him, he having the sole authority to receive and pay all accounts respecting the partnership.  
**Patterson Bain,**  
**Thos. S. Holloway.**  
3w January 2d, 1809.

**AN ADDRESS TO MY SUBSCRIBERS.**  
LATE in the year 1806, I was over persuaded by some of my friends to publish my Life and Travels, in hopes it would help me to maintain my helpless family, in my decrepitated age, I then commenced the task with a great deal of reluctance, as I very well knew my inability, having little or no education and no notes on my Travels, but had to depend on the correctness of my memory, for a true relation of the different scenes through the rugged paths of my life. The work has been finished twelve or fourteen months, and ready for the subscribers, at all the different county towns in the state, but the negligence of my subscribers, is like to be my ruin, after having been at the expense of \$800 and what will be the issue God only knows.

My books already printed are,  
And lie in store on hand,  
Each name has one and some to spare,  
To answer each demand.  
Subscribers each his book may take,  
And then the printer I can pay,  
Or else be sure your friend you'll break,  
Its truth to you I say.  
**JOHN R. SHAW.**  
Lexington, January 2d, 1809.

**NOTICE**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to inform the public that they have just arrived at this place, from England, and mean to carry on their business of **BOOT and SHOE MAKING,** in its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Conover, saddler, Mulberry street, three dogs from Main street—Those who may think proper to leave their orders may depend on having them attended to.  
**Dutton & Chapman.**

**12 Doctor Joseph Buchanan**  
WILL PRACTICE PHYSIC in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

**A Journeyman Bookbinder,**  
Who is sober and industrious, and well acquainted with his business, will meet with good wages and constant employ, by applying to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

**The subscriber** wishes to purchase a quantity of Shoe Thread, 6 and 700 for which Cash and merchandise will be given at the store of Mr. William Leavy in Lexington. The thread will be taken as it comes from the wheel.  
**2 Peter Mason.**  
Jany, 11th, 1809. 3m 3d

**The Ferry Boat**  
At the mouth of Jack's creek, is in complete order for taking Carriages and Wagons across the river, the nearest and best road from Lexington to Richmond, the river, hills, and banks are much easier and in better order for Carriages to pass that way than any other on the Kentucky river, where I have for sale on the river bank, 500 barrels of CORN ten thousand gallons of Whiskey, Brandy, Cider and Cider Royal, of the first quality; and 40,000 lb. of Tobacco on extensive credit.  
**Green Clay.**  
Jany. 17th, 1809.

**TAKEN up** by John Gay, in Woodford county near Pisgah meeting house, a strawberry roan mare, with a sorrel mane & tail has a large blaze face, both hind feet white, seven years old next spring, 14 hands 3 inches high, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$30. Also a bay horse, with a small star in his forehead, is supposed to be 20 years old, about 15 hands high, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$20, before me.  
**2 Robt. Tevis, j. p. m. c.**  
9th January, 1809.

**Taken up** by Thomas Hamlett, on the waters of Jack's creek, one black horse, about 14 hands high, 5 years old next spring, branded thus 7 on the near shoulder, and appraised to \$50. Given under my hand, this 29th Oct. 1808.  
**N. FOSTER, j. p. f. c.**

**TAKEN up** by Peter Higbee, in Jessamine county, near to the Hickman road, one bay mare, 6 or 7 years old, near 15 hands high, a blaze face, both hind feet white, appraised to \$35. Also one sorrel mare, 4 years old, 13 1-2 hands high, a blaze face, a long bob tail; appraised to \$20. Also one sorrel filly, one year old last spring, 12 1-2 hands high, a star in her forehead; appraised to \$14.  
**Richd. Lafon.**  
Nov. 18, 1808.

**NOTICE.**  
**Three likely young Negro Fellows** and two Women for sale—enquire at this office of the seller.  
**St. Lexington, 4th January, 1809.**

**TO BLACKSMITHS.**  
WANTED—a Blacksmith to take charge of a shop who can be well recommended for integrity and knowledge of the business—he can have accommodations for a small family rent free.  
**St. No. Wrigglesworth, & Co.**  
Lexington, Jan'y. 16th, 1809.

**REPORT**  
OF  
**THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.**  
In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following  
**REPORT AND ESTIMATES.**

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1806, amounted to - - - - - \$ 16,615,430  
And that which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to - - - - - 16,059,924  
The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted during the year 1806, to - - - - - 14,848,784  
And during the year 1807, to 14,375,855  
But it is ascertained that the nett revenue which accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1808, did not exceed eight millions of dollars, & is daily decreasing.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of Merchandize and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1807.  
It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of public lands have during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1808 amounted to about 200,000 acres—and the payments by purchasers to near 550,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi

Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place, to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the same period, amounted to only 2,335,000 dollars. But the payments from the treasury, for the annual reimbursement of the fix per cent. and deferred stocks, and for the final reimbursement of the 8 per cent. stock, will (exclusively of a sum of 730,000 dollars already in the hands of the treasurer, as agent for the commissioners of the sinking fund) amount during the last quarter of this year to 5,376,000 dollars: making the total of public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1809, about thirty-three millions six hundred thousand dollars, exclusively of more than six millions paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana convention. The public debt will, on the 1st day of January, 1809, amount to 36,647,663 dollars, consisting of the following items:  
Old fix per cent. stock nominal amount 20,708,603 22  
—unredeemed - - - \$1,919,877 57  
Deferred stock nominal amount 11,717,476 92  
—unredeemed - - - 9,386,627 08  
New fix per cent. stock exchanged as par for old fix & deferred - - - 5,993,343 50  
New do. do. arising from conversion of three per cent. stock at 65 new fix for 100 - - - 1,859,770 70  
1796 fix per cent. stock - - - 8,000  
Louisiana do. - - - 11,250,000  
Total fix per cent. stock - - - 40,489,618 84  
Three per cent. stock - - - 16,158,444 42  
56,647,663 27

The interest on the whole debt, and the annual reimbursement on the fix per cent. and deferred stocks, will for the ensuing year, amount to 4,226,000 dollars, leaving, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars, a sum of 3,774,000 dollars applicable to the reimbursement of the new exchanged fix per cent. stock. The whole of that, and of the other new fix per cent. arising from the conversion of three per cent. stock, amounting together to 7,853,000 dollars, would thus be reimbursed within two years. And after the 1st day of January, 1811, the whole annual amount payable on account of the interest and annual reimbursement, could not during the seven ensuing years, exceed 3,750,000 dollars.—But under existing circumstances, it is believed that the reimbursement of that new fix per cent. stock will be nominal, and must be effected by incurring a new debt to an equal amount.

The actual receipts into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th September 1808, as they principally arose from the revenue accrued during the preceding year, (and the payments on account of drawback having been diminished by the embargo) have been greater than those of any preceding year, and amounted to \$ 17,952,419 90  
And the specie in the treasury on the 1st October 1807, amounted to 8,529,573 08  
Making together 26,481,992 98  
The disbursements during the same period have amounted to 8,126,355 27 46, consisting of the following items;

Civil department and miscellaneous expenses 1,258,967 18  
Foreign intercourse and payment of American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention 406,499 37  
Military and Indian departments, including fortifications, and the expenses of the new army 3,023,759 54  
Naval department, including the appropriation of dollars 677,064 47, to cover the deficit of the preceding year 2,257,064 47  
Public debt, principal and interest (the greater part of the payments for the year 1808, falling as already stated, in the last quarter) have amounted only to 5,688,984 89  
Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 30th Sept. 1808 of 13,845,717 52  
\$26,481,992 98

The cash in the hands of collectors & receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds which will almost altogether fall due prior to the 1st of January 1810, may after deducting the disbursements, yet unpaid, and the expenses of collection, be estimated at



was mounted on the 30th September 1808 to \$10,500,000  
Making together with the balance in the treasury on that day, of \$13,846,000  
An aggregate of 24,346,000  
Although the expenses of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascertained, they will not including the reimbursement of \$3,760,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, exceed \$3,345,000

Leaving on the 1st of January 1809, a sum of \$16,000,000  
Sixteen millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1809, and applicable to the expenses of that year. It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands subsequent to the 30th September 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts, & of the extension of credit on certain articles.  
The expenses of the year 1809, would according to the appropriations already made, and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items:  
1. Civil list and miscellaneous expenses 900,000  
2. Foreign intercourse 200,000  
3. Grants by congress and other miscellaneous unforeseen demands 150,000  
4. Military and Indian departments 2,726,000  
5. Naval department 1,014,000  
6. Annual appropriation for the public debt 8,000,000

\$12,000,000  
Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expenses for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army and navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war or of preparation for war.

The annual appropriations on account of the public debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1809, being less than three millions of dollars; an authority to borrow five millions, would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from the extraordinary expenses which may be thus authorized by congress.

It thus appears, that notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the later end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things; the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the years 1808 and 1809, including for 1808 a reimbursement of debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any addition to that debt in 1809. The measures necessary to be adopted in order to make a timely provision for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the U. States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of Congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the U. States; or it will be refused.

The first supposition is that of a continuance of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives.

1. Either a provision generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system, in which case, importations, whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of the means of payment, be also discontinued:  
2. Or exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two, & only two alternatives. It may indeed be admitted that the decrees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially affect that between her enemies and the United States; and may therefore in that respect be disregarded. But Great Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between those two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden, (and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places, or, by acquiescing in the capture of vessels, stepping beyond the preferred bounds.  
4. Or the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England; and this, however done, and by what name called, will be war.

Of those four alternatives, the second and third differ neither in principle nor in their effect on the revenue. As both plans consist in permitting partial exportations and importations, it must be acknowledged, that objectionable as that course may be in other respects, it is considered merely in relation to the fiscal concerns of the union, it will for the moment be attended with less difficulty than either the present system or war. For however narrow the limits

to which, on that plan, the exportations and importations of the U. States may be reduced, yet there will still be some commerce, and some revenue arising from commerce. And as, in pursuing that humble path, means of defence will become unnecessary, as there will be no occasion for either an army or a navy, it is believed that there would be no difficulty in reducing the public expenditure to a rate corresponding with the fragments of import which might still be collected. If that course be adopted, no other provision seems necessary, than an immediate reduction of expenses.

The system now in force, and war, however dissimilar in some respects, are both considered as resistance. Nor is it believed that their effect on national wealth and public revenue would be materially different. In either case a portion, and portion only, of the national industry and capital, heretofore employed in the production, transportation, and exchange of agricultural products, or in the foreign carrying trade can immediately be diverted to other objects. In case of a continuance of the embargo and non-exportation, either a less quantity of commodities must be produced, or a portion will accumulate until the freedom of commerce shall be restored. In case of war, that surplus will be exported; and although a part must be lost by capture, a portion of the returns will be received. If the embargo and suspension of commerce shall be continued, the revenue arising from commerce will, in a short time entirely disappear. In case of war, some part of that revenue will remain; but it will be absorbed by the increase of public expenditure. In either case, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to. But the assertion, that that amount will be nearly the same in either of the two alternatives of embargo or war, is correct only on the supposition, that the embargo and non-exportation are, after a certain time, to be superseded by war, unless foreign aggressions shall cease; and that readier, therefore, preparations for war necessary, they require a rate of expenditure far beyond that of a peace establishment.

If, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance with the belligerent edicts, indefinite as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and at all events not to risk a war on account of those aggressions, preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expenses need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809 ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment. And this would leave, for the service of the year 1810, the above-mentioned surplus of three millions, and the proposed loan of five millions, which, together, would be sufficient to defray the peace establishment, and to pay the interest on the public debt during that year.

Thus two more years would be provided for, without either increasing the public debt, or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply.

Legitimate resources can be derived only from loans or taxes: and the reasons which induce a belief, that loans should be principally relied on, in case of war, were stated in the annual report of last year. That opinion has been corroborated by every subsequent view which has been taken of the subject, as well as by the present situation of the country. The embargo has brought into, and kept in the United States, almost all the floating property of the nation. And whilst the depreciated value of domestic products increases the difficulty of raising a considerable revenue by internal taxes, at no former time has there been so much specie, so much redundant, unemployed capital, in the country. The high price of public stocks, and indeed of all the species of stocks, the reduction of the public debt, the unimpaired credit of the general government, and the large amount of existing bank stock in the United States, leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms. The geographical situation of the United States, their history since the revolution, and, above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may therefore be confidently expected, that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient, during long intervals of peace, not only to defray current expenses, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers. Exclusively of the authority which must, from time to time, be given to borrow the sums required (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may, under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is perceived against an increase of duties on

such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st January, 1808, as was then suggested in case of war, the receipts into the treasury during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant. It is therefore proposed that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the 1st day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears susceptible of modifications. The propriety of continuing generally that provision of the embargo laws which allows a drawback on articles exported more than one year after they have been imported, is doubtful. A modification might check speculations, and monopolies. The diminution of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which had been imported; and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market, and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non-importation act, have ceased to exist. The object than in view has merged into a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England, and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing now no other effect than to increase the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non-intercourse with that country would supercede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And it is believed that, under every event, its repeal will be beneficial, and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with a view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishments may be rendered more prompt and direct, and is susceptible of improvements which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expense in those departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
ALBERT GALLATIN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
December 10, 1808.

CONGRESS.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
SATURDAY, DEC. 3.  
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Randolph. The question of foreign relations is now before the house, and what is the ultimate course to be pursued by the view of the country with respect to them, is the point to be determined. I am glad that this subject has been taken: if it had not been brought forward now, where could it have been introduced? With regard to this resolution, I feel myself scarcely interested in the decision of the question. But I feel myself interested to a degree I cannot express in the course ultimately to be adopted. We are standing on the verge of war; and the observations which I shall make are addressed to the understanding of every man who hears me.

I touched upon a question the other day which is of the last importance on this point. From what does the power of this government spring? From commerce, the state of peace and war, and from foreign relations. The regulation of commerce gives birth to this constitution. It was never intended that this country should pursue the Chinese policy.—Out of a revenue drawn from commerce alone can the general government fulfill its public engagements. To provide for the general welfare, and public safety was this constitution formed. I cannot help carrying back my mind to the adoption of this constitution. I tremble at the recollection of the predictions made in that body. It was then foretold by the greatest orator that ever spoke, "that if the time should ever come, that the state governments and the federal government should have to be supported by direct taxation, that the existence of one or the other would be destroyed." An attempt to feel the public pulse by this mode of raising a revenue, has already proved this fact. We are now about to resolve that we will have no connection of imports or exports with the rest of mankind, and live in a complete state of seclusion. What is the result? Are we prepared to violate the public faith? Are we prepared for this state? I know it is a question what we shall do with our surplus revenue.—Where will be our revenue if we do not derive it from our tonnage, and an impost upon our imports and exports?

It does appear to me that the final extinction of the governments of these states is at hand. If we have no connection with foreign nations, no trade, no relations of peace and war—for our present state is neither one nor the other—where is the use of the general government? It can no longer act for the purposes for which it was originally instituted. I have nothing further from my thoughts than the destruction of the general government. I have reason to believe that the man who

is to rule the destinies of this nation thinks that the state governments ought not to exist. And I think it will soon be made a question, whether the powers of the general government shall or shall not be improved so as to lessen the power of the different state governments.

The strength, grandeur and magnificence of this government, will swallow up the state governments. Upon the present system you cannot collect a revenue.—You cannot squeeze out of Virginia her proportion of the revenue by direct taxation. The federal government is now about to take the attitude of a mere interior government. Ask the secretary of the treasury from what the powers of this government grow, and he will tell you from commerce and foreign relations; not in making roads, digging canals, &c. If the general government once begins to attend to these matters of internal improvement, the governments of the states are extinct and will cease to exist. Since they will have nothing to do with the regulation of commerce, where will be the necessity of having two governments?

This is my fear, which I feel to be my duty to express. Two governments, each depending for support upon the same people, and that support derived from direct taxation, cannot exist. The people in the part of the country where I live, cannot make their payments; they look forward to something like the natural course of things, in which they will be able to fulfil their engagements with each other. Much has been said respecting the similar situation of the colonies in 1774, and the United States in 1808. I ask, if the course to be pursued by us, a free, sovereign and independent nation for coercing all the rest of the world, is the same which was pursued by us as colonies to coerce the mother country.

There is no analogy between the state of the rest of the world then and now; or between the U. States then and now; or between the relative state of the parties; and this new invented system cannot coerce them in the present situation of Spain and Portugal and their American dependencies.

What is the relative situation of Great Britain and France? It is totally changed. What is our condition? Entirely altered. We have now made a debt as the price of our independence. We could then live without revenue because we had no purposes to which revenue could be applied, but on the present system, whence is your revenue to be derived? If you say you will not suffer any intercourse with the world, there is nothing left for you but direct taxation. I confess that I feel mortified that the proceedings of the old congress should be called in to justify the proceedings of independent Americans. And addresses to the people of Great Britain and Ireland and the West Indies, humble petitions to his majesty, &c. &c. and the old declarations of that day quoted to shew our power to coerce the world.

Mr. Randolph here paused, he presently said that he saw the house were determined to force a decision upon the question, and that they showed impatience for the end of the debate. When several members expressed their wish that he should be heard at full—and an adjournment being called for, it was carried.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.  
Mr. Randolph. It would argue a degree of infidelity wanting to my nature, did I not fully express my sense of the polite indulgence of this house granted to me on Saturday last. I am fully grateful for that instance of their generous attention. But, sir, I am fearful that the same incapacity which hindered me from going into that view of the subject which I wished, will now prevent me from doing that justice to the subject which is my desire. I consider our country as standing in a most awful and momentous condition. We are I am afraid now about to make a sacrifice of that independence which is our glory, and on the verge of a mighty revolution in our political institutions. In this apprehension, I may be mistaken, I hope in God I am; but if I did not entertain these opinions, I should not now obtrude these sentiments upon the attention of the house. Mr. Randolph here repeated his remarks of Saturday upon the connection between the general government and foreign relations, and the revenue derived from commerce. The eventual issue, said he, of these measures will be the doing away of our state governments, and the extending of the powers of the general government. Am I not right in drawing the conclusions from past circumstances, and from every man's own knowledge, that this is the object of the present policy? The general government of America is calculated for federal purposes, but as to a consolidated, national government, it is the most detestable and mischievous of any which I can conceive. This is the original cause of my alarm, and when I consider that he who is to direct the destinies of this nation is that individual, who from the beginning of the federal government, has been regularly opposed to our state institutions—I feel alarm with regard to them. This alarm may be unfounded but it is sincere.

I must regret that the only system of policy which the wisdom of this house could derive is drawn from our state of colonial weakness which our ancestors were obliged to adopt against the mother country. What is the spirit of 1776? touch the soil of our country, and you touch the heart, life and blood of every man in it. The old congress resisted every attempt of this kind, and before the declaration of inde-

pendence was published, Montgomery was under the walls of Quebec. The system which we have lately pursued, is perfectly ruinous. The laws of some of the states have shut up the courts of justice; and these are the means from which some derive their popularity. What popularity is that which is derived from shutting up the courts of justice and extension of the payment of debts?—it is drawn from the most corrupt of all possible sources. This system goes to the demoralization, to use the new fangled language, of the whole mass of the people—it strikes at the root of common honesty—and yet by this policy we were to bring G. Britain and all Europe at our feet. Such has been the system in Georgia, Virginia, and is now to be adopted in Maryland. Thus this system of coercion on foreign powers, cuts off the great stream of justice; it is injurious and fatal to us and must at last shut up the exchequer.

Mr. Randolph here urged that the federal and state governments could not exist by direct taxation. This is a state of things in which our country cannot exist. If the embargo had operated abroad as it has affected us at home, I should have been the last to have denied its efficacy, or to have wished it to be repealed. I should not oppose the embargo, but I find that its whole operation is upon ourselves—its effects upon the enemy are questionable if not imaginary. During the whole course of this discussion there has been a great want of precision. We do not want the history of our disease, we want the remedy indicated. He here remarked upon that part of Mr. Macon's speech upon our foreign relations—and if, he asked, G. Britain were to say that we should not trade from N. York to Charleston, would we resist it? or if a British Squadron were stationed in Hampton Roads, should not the packets sail from Norfolk to Baltimore? In the proportion as our enemies trespass upon us, must we recede? And in such a quick step that they cannot come in reach of us—and so, because our commerce is annoyed by the belligerents, we will totally destroy it. I am unwilling to go to the thrones of the British or Gallic sovereigns to ask for commerce. I say, raise the embargo. It is astonishing that gentlemen should have described the degraded and humiliating situation of commerce if we repealed that measure; it is the very condition in which the government has offered to place us. Mr. Randolph here denied that the ostensible causes of the embargo were the true causes, and called upon the clerk to read the president's message of Dec. last, and the documents.

Whilst the clerk was reading, he said it was unnecessary for him to proceed, because the house must recollect that the embargo was laid in consequence of the French decrees, the British orders not being known. We are now called upon to pass laws to enforce the embargo, and to cut off all intercourse with foreign nations. Whatever the law may be, I will be among the first to enforce it, and to draw the sword of justice against every man who violates it. Mr. Randolph then insisted, that the prices of produce would destroy the agriculturalists, that the embargo only tended to assist the great capitalists who could speculate, the dealer in toll men, 5 1-2 per cent. per month interest, &c. &c. and said that these men were the warmest advocates of the embargo. He severely lashed the banks for their conduct in permitting these to have the money of the stockholders; and contended that the present system enriched the dishonest and worthless at the expense of the honest and virtuous citizen. He then informed the house that only since the committee had risen, the great capitalists were buying up all articles from abroad, even to the trifling of the petty quantities in small stores, because they knew that they would be repaid 2 or 300 per cent. Restore things to their old channel, and none will suffer but the great capitalists. The present system, sir, must drive your people to the most abject poverty and oppression. This may suit the Chinese, but it will not suit the American spirit; and even if it were the most desirable and best calculated for us to follow, it would not answer to make this change on a sudden—if we introduce manufactures it must be done gradually. If we continue these measures the public spirit will become paralyzed, ruffled, fettered and insensible, that we might as well be overrun by the enemy. That capital which we will not permit to be employed in its own way, has turned its arms against us. It has begun to monopolize salt, and every article of the first necessity. During the whole of this discussion, the real question has been evaded. I cannot conceive how I impair the resources of the belligerents or enrich myself by permitting my produce to rot in my warehouses. Mr. Randolph here remarked upon Mr. Macon's statement that our produce would not be worth any thing in Europe under existing edicts—Send, sir, your produce to Gottenburgh, and it will soon reach the continent.

He here remarked upon the great fluctuations in the Baltimore market in consequence of mere report. We are cheating ourselves; he said, the variations in price, could not arise from our own consumption, which could not affect it; the view was to exportation, and notwithstanding every difficulty if the embargo was removed the prices of produce would be increased. With regard to the last transactions I wish they could have been passed over entirely. Mr. R. here again introduced the Spanish business respecting New-



Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi—and, said he, you have paid fifteen millions for that same navigation which now you are about to destroy. This temporizing policy began in 1805 and 1806, and now we feel the effect of our hesitating, vacillating temper. He said, that Russia by becoming a viceroy to France, was degraded, and valued in spicula we might see our own speedy fate.

He argued, that those who approved of the embargo were only those who were becoming Nabobs, and wished to let the merchants have their own way, and if we would not protect their rights, permit them to exercise them at their own cost. They will find means to dispose of your goods, said he. We are in a situation more degrading and injurious than war, and yet we are to throw our heels to the enemy. It is time that the vigor of the government should be displayed, on other objects, and on some other theatre than our own country; it should be directed against our oppressors; its vitals should not be poured out upon our own citizens. Have we no pity, no compassion for the sufferings of our country? Is all its energy to be exhausted upon ourselves, or shall we determine, that as other nations will not do us justice, we will do justice to ourselves? That all the naval, West India, and East India interests in England are desirous for war with us is unquestionable; but shall we on this account adopt a pacific, quakerlike policy? There is a non-conductor between us & France, and shall we submit to Great Britain, in proportion as we know her to be inimical? We have exhausted the cup of patience, we have drained the chalice of humiliation to its dregs. And if we have no spirit to resist either G. Britain or France or both, let us exchange the declaration of independence from our statute book!—Have we become a sort of middle people between the civilized nations and the American savages? No, sir, we have no right to take rank with the Indians; if they were to suffer as we have suffered, although the last man in the tribe should remain as long as the wampum and tomahawk remained, he would think himself disgraced by submitting to our sufferings and insult with impunity. Throw all temporizing away, it is time to act. Do not say you will retain your rights, and omit to exercise them. If those measures continue, we are undone, the citizens cannot exist. We have here a fine vapouring resolution about our honor and independence; and yet we destroy the spirit of the nation by forbidding the nation to do what every man has a right to do. Why should I waste my strength in mere calculations? In my country the September frosts have killed half of our crop—the embargo has destroyed two thirds of the other half, and there is no market for the remainder. War will increase our taxes. I would draw the revenue from the increase of taxes on the importations, being from the same element we received our injuries. With regard to the first part of the second resolution, it has my hearty sanction it should have been passed long ago. But the second part declares you will have no commercial intercourse with them—but this is only shutting the ports to one. I am for opening the ports to both. Remove the embargo the merchants will give a better price for produce—if it should fail the government will have no blame—and the merchants must answer for themselves. If we will not protect them in exercising their rights, let us not prevent them. If, sir, you will not protect me when I pass over my threshold, do not imprison me in my own house.

MONDAY, December 26.  
Mr. Nelson, from the committee on military and naval affairs, made the following report in part:  
Resolved, that it is expedient immediately to raise, arm, and equip fifty thousand volunteers, to serve for the term of two years.  
The report referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and with the documents accompanying the same (estimates from the war office) ordered to be printed.  
Mr. Story offered the following resolution:  
Resolved, that a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the act entitled "an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," with liberty to report by bill or otherwise.  
Some objections having been started by Mr. Stanford, with respect to the object of the enquiry, &c. Mr. Story explained concisely that he had nothing more in view than to institute an investigation, which might produce a precise definition of many offences, which at present are very vaguely designated, and are the source of much vexation.  
The resolution was adopted, and a committee of five accordingly appointed.  
Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for prohibiting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.  
The bill was read a first and second time, was referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 22d inst. Thomas Merry, an apprentice to the Taylor's business, between 18 and 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; fair complexion, dark short hair; has a remarkable fear across the knuckles of the right hand which has occasioned the third finger on that hand to be crooked. Had on when he went away a dark mixed cloth coat, and olive coloured velvet pantaloons. Whoever will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber, living in Lexington, or confine him in any jail so that I get him, shall be generously rewarded for his trouble.  
C. Coyle.  
January 24, 1808.

The partnership of Dutton and Chapman is dissolved.  
George Chapman.  
January 29, 1809.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."  
LEXINGTON, JANUARY 24.

The Lexington Debating Society will meet at Mr. Satterwhite's this evening at 7 o'clock, and discuss the following question, viz. "Ought the Federal Constitution to be amended by giving the states the power of recalling their Senators."

MARRIED on Sunday evening, by the Rev. A. Bainbridge, Mr. Spencer Alsop, to Miss Judith Carter.  
Mr. Lewis Haller, to Miss Fanny Alsop.

A duel was fought on Friday last, near Louisville, by Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall, esqrs. The first fire Mr. Clay's ball grazed the skin of his adversary's abdomen. On the second fire Mr. Clay's pistol snapped. Mr. Marshall missed both shots. On the third fire, Mr. Marshall's ball took effect in Mr. Clay's thigh—the wound is not considered dangerous—Mr. Marshall fired first in every instance. The duel proceeded from some personal observations used by those gentlemen in debate on Mr. Clay's resolution to introduce domestic manufactures.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1808.

SIR, THE enclosed resolutions\* have passed the house of representatives. To the first there were but two dissenting votes. Upon the second, the votes were 44 for, and 30 against the resolution. The last was unanimously agreed to. The first passed some days ago. The subsequent ones were decided about 12 o'clock last night, and were referred to committees for the purpose of introducing bills in pursuance of the principles contained in them. I herewith also enclose you an interesting report lately made by the secretary of the treasury to congress. Your own judgment will enable you readily to select those parts which will be most interesting to our fellow citizens. I could wish the whole published in your paper if your arrangements will admit of it; for the information of the people; but lest that should not be the case, I shall so soon as more copies can be procured here, distribute a considerable number among my constituents.

Since I wrote you last, the contract for carrying the mail from Chillicothe to Frankfort has been surrendered by the person who has had it for some time past; and the post-master general has sent an agent on with directions to have the mail, in future, conveyed with all possible dispatch and regularity, and the expenses to be charged to government, in order that it may be ascertained by fair experiment the time necessary for its regular conveyance, and a contract will then be made agreeably to the result. I have every reason to believe, that hereafter letters and papers will reach Lexington, from this place, in eleven or twelve days at farthest.

I am, sir,  
Your friend,  
BENJ. HOWARD.

\* Mr. Campbell's resolutions.  
† See first page.

Mr. Bradford.  
TO a writer in your last paper, under the signature "76" the consideration of the following extract is recommended:  
"Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names men of the same principle. We are all Republicans—We are all Federalists. It there be any among us, who would wish to dissolve the union or to change its Republican form let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

The polite & charitable style in which the writer addresses a Correspondent of yours, whom he calls "the Republican Federalist," demands that much notice from one, who is neither "a French Jacobin," nor "an English Spy," neither "an adherent to the British Government," nor "one of Bonaparte's agents," neither "an Englishman," nor "a Scotchman," nor "a Republican Federalist," but, with the pure principles of July 4th "76"  
A Republican & Federalist.

N. B. Whoever may disregard the principles of the above extract agreeably to these principles "be you firm," and constantly, by your example at least, recommend the same dignified impartiality.

MR. BRADFORD,  
IN order to undeceive the belligerents of Europe, with respect to the present temper of the people of America, the following proclamation, or a similar one, is recommended by a  
CORRESPONDENT.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.  
Be it known, that we the people of the United States of America, confiding in our government, and believing it to be the best that now is, or perhaps ever has been in the world, pledge ourselves to support it with our lives and fortunes, notwithstanding the inconsiderable privations produced by the Embargo, a measure which as being the act of the government forced upon it by injustice and hostility, we heartily approve, and which we will unitedly support as long as the "Decrees" and "Orders of Council" of other nations shall render it necessary.

Mr. Printer,  
SIR,—I am one of those unhappy animals who justly answer the description of a poor man, I am likewise unfortunate enough to have taken a five dollar Russellville Bank note.—It may be conceived easier than expressed how elated I was at getting hold of the pretty thing, such a

pretty engraving, signed by Robert Alexander—too, such a well conceived device or emblem, agriculture driving the wild beast from the forest, to make room for culture and civilization.—I almost wished to have framed and glazed it and hung it up in the Cabin, as a delightful subject for contemplation.—But alas this pleasure was denied, the pressing calls of nature forced me to the market to exchange it for substantial. Guess my surprise, when I offer it for Beef, Pork, Mutton or other articles of first necessity. I was answered that these notes did not pass.—I pats, says I, look at it, it is too pretty to be refused. You know the President, he made it. Take it to Russellville says one.—That's the place to get it paid. Think of that Mr. Printer, why I suppose a journey there and back will be more expensive than the amount of the note—I will sooner frame and glaze it with the emblem and will add a motto of my own, "always give a Sprat to catch a Mackaral."

A friend of mine has since read the law to me, all about it and says it is the law incorporating the Bank. It reads something like this; all notes made by said company, shall be taken by the state treasurer &c. Mr. John Allen drew the law, he is a lawyer and a director, and therefore knows the spirit, as well as the letter of the law. I see the legislature in their wisdom, have chosen four other lawyers as directors.—Now, what I want to know is, whether I can pay it for my taxes to the collector, as nobody else will have it.—My friend thinks I can, but I wish to know from the five sages of the law, the rights of the matter—for I really fear if these notes get into general circulation we will have to follow the beasts of the forest, as we shall be driven out of the cultivated country.

HINT.  
"Thy sleep is long in the tomb, and thy morning distant far."

DIED, yesterday morning, Benedict Van Pradelle, esq. register of the land office, and commissioner for settling land claims in the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans. In the death of this man, government has lost a faithful officer, society a valuable member, and an amiable family its greatest hope and support.  
Or. Gas.

Departed this life this morning, Mrs. GANO, consort of Dr. L. E. Gano of this place. Her illness was borne with christian fortitude. She was a professor of the holy precepts of religion, and lived up to the rules of gospel morality; her family has lost an affectionate connection, and her acquaintances a worthy friend.  
Frankfort Argus.

Kentucky Legislature.  
A resolution was introduced in the house of representatives on Wednesday last, for the purpose of letting an example to the people—it is to this effect. That after the 20th of June next, each member of the legislature shall wear home made apparel. Considerable warmth was evinced in the discussion which ensued. It passed with two dissenting voices.  
About twenty petitions have been already presented to the legislature for divorces.

The legislature have rejected the amendment to the constitution of the U. States proposed by the state of Virginia, for the removal of senators in Congress from office by the vote of a majority of the whole number of the respective legislatures, by which said senators have been, or may be appointed. In the house of representatives the votes were—Yeas 34—Nays 47.  
Ibid.

The legislature of Kentucky have been engaged in a variety of business the last week. In the senate the law allowing Muter a pension has been repealed agreeably to the passage of a bill to that effect by the lower house.

A bill passed the house of representatives respecting divorces, and is now before the senate. This bill contemplates a total stop to applications to the legislature, by giving circuit courts the power of divorcing in certain cases. The offences which shall be good cause for divorce are specified in the bill.

The house of representatives on Friday last expelled from their body James S. McGowan, a member from Montgomery. David Trimble, Esq. has been elected to supply his place.  
Ibid.

An estimate of the revenue and receipts for the support of government the present year.

Auditor's Office, January 10th, 1809.  
PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly entitled "an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts establishing a permanent revenue, and for other purposes," the auditor respectfully submits the following report and estimates.

### REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

D. C. M.  
The total amount chargeable to sheriffs in the year 1808, which became due on the 10th day of November, last, 4335 4  
The probable defalcation in this branch of the revenue will amount to 7817 86  
Leaving a nett revenue of 38018 58  
The nett revenue received from clerks on law process in the last year 4524 41  
The nett revenue received from non-residents in the same time, 1443 71

The nett revenue received from the register for fees of office, same time, 1443 71  
The nett revenue which may be paid by the secretary on state seals, same time, 50  
Balances due the commonwealth as per report submitted to the Legislature \$ 32457 10 3 of which balances there may be collected in the course of the present year, 15000

The money deposited in the bank by the former treasurer, there will be subject to the ordinary expenses of government, 6089 88 8

The revenue arising from the state's dividend in the bank of Kentucky to the 1st July, 1808, \$ 2028 39

Do. do. from July to Jan. 1809, \$ 2531 11 4559 50

Making a nett revenue for the support of government the present year ending the 3d day of November, 1809, 79269 50 3

As the expenses of government has annually increased the legislature will have no good grounds to expect a diminution thereof unless they make some retrenchments in their expenditures. Supposing then the expenses amount to the same sum this year as it did for the last, to wit: \$ 70613 53 3

Balance of warrants unpaid the 3d day of November, 1808, as per report 20669 16 8 91282 70 1

Leaving a deficiency at the expiration of the present year, November 3d, 1809, of 11713 19 8

As there will be no balances to be collected the next year, and no money deposited in the bank by the treasurer, as there was the last year, and from existing circumstances the expenses of government may be considerably increased, there will be at the end of the year 1810 a much greater deficiency; supposing the expenditures of government to be no more than it was the last year, and the revenue to remain as it now is, by adding the supposed balances to be collected to the money deposited by the former treasurer in the bank, will amount to \$ 21089 88, that sum added to the deficiency for the present year, will leave a balance at the end of the year 1810 of \$ 32833 8.

GEORGE MADISON, Aud.

CARLISLE, Dec. 21.

Marching Orders.  
Captains Irvine and Peters, of the Light Artillery, have received orders to march for Pittsburg on Saturday next; and from letters received by their officers, it is expected that the whole of the troops will have orders to leave this in a short time.

### AMERICANS IN SLAVERY!!

It appears by a letter from the secretary of state, that returns had been made to his office of the imprisonment, by the British, of 4,228 American seamen, since the commencement of the war—and that 936 of this number had been discharged through the exertions of American agents, leaving in that service 3,192. Lyman, in a letter of October, 1807, estimates the number of American seamen now detained in the British service greatly beyond what is here stated. Yet we are told we have no cause of complaint against Great Britain.

(See)

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 27.

The French schooner La Fortune, captain Pellerin, who left St. Domingo the 26th of November last, arrived at New York on the 19th instant.  
An officer has reached the United States on board this vessel, despatched by General Ferrand. He reports that the colony is in the best possible state of tranquillity; that it has at this time a supply of provisions sufficient for four months, and that flour can be procured for 22 dollars per barrel.

It is not true, as stated in many of the American papers, that the English have taken possession of Samana. They have only made a descent, and captured a small corvair, together with two other vessels of little value.

The attack upon St. Domingo by the Spaniards of Porto Rico, and all the communications to that effect, extracted from the American papers, appear to be nothing more than English fabrications.

### An Usher Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN of competent abilities and unimpeachable moral character, will meet with encouragement as an assistant in an academy, on applying to  
Edw. B. Hannegan.  
Lexington, Jan. 24th, 1809.

Taken up by William Ford, living on Cane Run, Fayette county six miles from Lexington, near the road to Georgetown, one Sorrel Mare, and Sorrel Horse Colored Mare four years old last spring, about four feet high, her left hind foot white, the rest of the horse year old next spring, with a star and small blaze in his forehead, both of his hind feet white, the mare and colt appraised at thirty five dollars, this 14th day of Nov. 1808.  
Jas. Woods.

80,000 DOLLARS  
FOR EIGHT HUNDRED CENTS.  
NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY,  
For Opening and Improving certain great Roads to the Black River.  
Positively to commence drawing on the 14th of April next, 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and the payment guaranteed by the State Legislature.  
THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE,  
30,000 Dollars,  
20,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars.

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. &c. Less than two blanks to a Prize. The Scheme of this Lottery is universally acknowledged to be the best ever yet offered to the American Public, and the price of Tickets at present no higher than eight Dollars each.

TICKETS,  
Halves, Quarters and Eighths,  
ARE TO BE HAD AT  
G. & R. WAITE'S  
TRULY-FORTUNATE LOTTERY  
OFFICES,  
No. 64, MAIDEN-LANE,  
And No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE,  
NEW-YORK.

Where was sold in the L. A. S. New-York Lottery, the three Capital Prizes of  
20,000 Dollars, No. 20231  
10,000 Dollars, No. 25403  
5,000 Dollars, No. 20799

Also No. 20310 a prize of 2,000 Dollars, besides several others of 2,000 1,000, 500, Dollars &c. &c. And in former New-York Lotteries were sold at the above Offices,

1799 25,000 Dollars 1736 2,500 Dollars  
3029 20,000 Dollars 2873 2,000 Dollars  
3039 10,000 Dollars 1304 2,000 Dollars  
2013 5,000 Dollars 1601 2,000 Dollars  
3030 5,000 Dollars 2596 2,000 Dollars  
1038 2,000 Dollars 2085 2,000 Dollars

And at their Lottery Office in Baltimore corner of Charles and Market Streets, were sold nearly all the Capital Prizes in the late St. Mary's College Lottery, among them were the following, viz.

6974 30,000 Dollars 19894 1,500 Dollars  
15564 15,000 Dollars 1788 1,500 Dollars  
7001 10,000 Dollars 1525 1,500 Dollars  
6977 5,000 Dollars 7440 1,500 Dollars  
4425 1,500 Dollars

Distant adventurers, by inclining bank noted in letters post paid directed to WAITE'S Office in Baltimore, New York, or Albany, may have Tickets and Shares returned by post to any part of the Union, with the most punctuality, and the earliest advice sent of their success. Selected at large, Gratis and Cash advanced for Prizes as soon as drawn. A weekly printed Prize List will be forwarded to the printer of this paper, and at the conclusion of the drawing, the Managers Official List of Prizes as soon as Printed, where any gentleman can examine his own number—Prizes in former Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets in this.

The Baltimore Trinity Church Lottery commenced drawing on the 1st of November and will continue to draw 2,000 Tickets per week till filled. Tickets and Shares wanted undrawn, may be had at either of G. & R. Waite's Lottery Offices.

To the Agents and Supporters.  
Difficulties frequently arise in effecting insurance, more especially where the shipper wants special privileges, such as being allowed to delay and trade on the voyage &c. &c. which circumstances frequently prevent the Insurance Co. from taking the risk—To obviate which, as well as to promote the exportation trade of this western country. The subscriber will fill up policies and endeavor to effect Insurance by private underwriters, on a very low commission. Bank and Insurance Notes bought and sold, and any other business in the line of a Broker, will be executed with fidelity and dispatch, by  
William Macbean.  
Lexington, 23d Jan. 1809.

Testament in civil court, &c.

October term, 1808.  
Joseph Dougherty, complainant,  
against  
John, Thomas, Unity, Polly, James, Hugh, Hannah and William Carland, heirs and representatives of Thomas Carland, deceased, and Gabriel Madison's heirs, defendants.

In Chancery.  
The defendants John, Thomas, Unity, Polly, James, Hugh, Hannah and William Carland, heirs and representatives of Thomas Carland, deceased, not having entered their appearance, herein according to law, and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of said court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against them; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news paper according to law.

A copy teste,  
Saml. H. Woodson, Clk.

### Public Auction.

WILL BE SOLD on the first day of March next, in the town of Lexington to the highest bidder, for ready money, the House now occupied by the Kentucky Insurance Company, reserving the right of said company to occupy the same until the 1st day of April, 1813—sold by virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court, wherein Lewis Saunders and James Morrison are complainants and John Jordan, jr. and the President and Directors of said company are defendants. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the door of the Inferior office.

John W. Hunt,  
Jas. Patterson,  
Thomas H. Hart, jr.

Lexington, 20th January, 1809.

Mr. PIES, respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will commence a School for Music and Dancing should sufficient encouragement offer. From experiencing that applause his system of tuition has universally received he ever he has with no taught, he flatters himself to be able to render the improvement of his pupils in those elegant accomplishments perfectly satisfactory to his patrons. The instruments on which he gives instructions are the Violin, Piano Forte and Guitar. Apply, for him at Mr. Wilson's Inn.

Taken up by Abalom Bainbridge, living on the Town fork of Elkho, one black horse, 12 hands high, shod be ore, both hind feet white, spot on the left fore foot, four years old; appraised to \$45.

Edward Payne.

Oct. 15, 1808.



38  
FOR SALE—Between three and four thousand Acres of LAND, lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cumberland river and Stinking creek, and on the main state road, leading through the Wilderness. There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the bottoms being equal to any in the state; and there is a considerable quantity of level high land of excellent quality. A great bargain may be had by a person who will purchase the whole tract, and a good title made to the same, after running off some inconsiderable proportion which is now in dispute. To suit purchasers the said land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of which to contain from three to four hundred acres, and to include the plantation and improvements on the road, which is considered as an excellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for a distillery. A small tract of land in the neighborhood of Lexington or Versailles would be taken in part payment; and for terms and other particulars, application must be made to the subscriber, living on the premises.  
WADE N. WOODSON.  
Knox county, 7th May, 1808.

57  
A REQUEST.  
HAYING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it.—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.  
WILLIAM T. BARRY  
December 17th, 1807.

FOR SALE BY  
Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Co.  
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.  
LEES.  
Genuine Patent and Family Medicines,  
Which are celebrated for the Cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz :  
Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges,  
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.  
Lees' Elixer,  
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.  
Lees' Essence of Mustard,  
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.  
Lees' Grand Restorative,  
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.  
Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,  
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.  
Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,  
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.  
Ague and Fever Drops,  
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.  
Persian Lotion,  
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.  
Lees' Genuine Eye Water,  
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.  
Tooth-Ache Drops,  
Which give immediate relief.  
Lees' Corn Plaster,  
Demask Lip Salve,  
Restorative Powder,  
For the teeth and gums.  
The Anodyne Elixer,  
For the cure of every kind of head ache.  
Indian Vegetable Specific,  
A certain cure for venereal complaints.  
Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above Medicines when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.—The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.  
Pamphlets containing cautions of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.  
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A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Winchester Ky. on the 1st day of January 1809, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.  
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Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son. N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.  
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Jesse Cofer, Majr. Chiles, Eliza Collins, Saml. Davidson, Abraham Deavenport, Martin Gillaspie, Ezekiah Holliday, John Hambleton, James Holliday, Leroy Hambleton, Richard Hickman, David and Jas. Haggard, Francis Jackson, James Gray, Jonathan M. Jackson, 2 Mrs. Mary H. Kavanaugh, Benj. Lockett, Thomas Lockett, William M'Millan, William M'Millan, Jesse Nafi or James Holliday, Benjamin Petty, John Page, Philip T. Richardson 2, William Smith, Sheriff of Clarke County, William Smith or William Schooler, George Swingle, Bird B. Smith, John Trimble, Benj. J. Taul, Joel M. Watkins, William Wright.  
ED MUND CALLAWAY, P. M. W.

14  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, purchased for ready money, and opened in his new brick building, at the corner of Mill street, which he will sell low for cash. No credit can be expected. All those indebted to him either by Bond, Note or Book account, are hereby requested to pay off or settle their respective accounts as no further indulgence will be given.  
William Leavy.  
Lexington, October 20, 1808.

MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.  
HAVE received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following valuable Books, a considerable proportion of which are of late publications.  
Rees' Medical Guide, or a complete Practical System of Modern domestic Medicine, for the use of families and young practitioners or students in medicine and surgery. The British Reviewers consider this work much more estimable than Buchanan's Domestic Medicine & as calculated entirely to supercede it.  
An enquiry into the causes and consequences of the orders in council and an examination of the conduct of Great Britain towards the neutral commerce of America; by Alexander Baring Esq. M. P.  
In regard to this pamphlet the following quotation from a speech delivered by Lord Grenville in the British Parliament, is worthy of attention; "he had seen three comments upon them (orders in council) one by Dr. Robinson, one by a writer on political economy, and a third which contained more information upon the subject of commerce than any work he had ever seen, by a most respectable merchant, Mr. Baring."  
Corinna, or Italy, a celebrated novel by the Baroness de Staël Holstein, daughter of the famous Necker; Walker's key to the classical pronunciations of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, &c. The European and Universal Magazines; The Monthly Mirror and Ladies' Museum for 1806; Rofcoe's Leo roth; Madoc, a celebrated new poem; Original anecdotes of Frederick the Great, by Dieudonne Thiebault; Murray's Materia Medica; Chaptal's Chemistry, improved by Doct. Woodhouse; Underwood on the diseases of children; Townsend's Guide to health; Parkinson's Medical Admonitions; Dehaute's Surgery; Bell's do. Lavoirier's Chemistry; Cuvier's Lectures on Anatomy; Denman's Midwifery; Sturte on Animation; Bates's Rural Philosophy; Fessenden's Poems; Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary; Ramfay's Life of Washington; Spalanzani's travels in the two Sicilies and part of the Apennines; Selfridges Trial, taken in short hand by T. Lloyd, Esq. reporter of the debates of Congress, and Geo. Gaines, Esq. reporter to the state of New-York, and sanctioned by the Court the reporter to the state of Massachusetts; Wittman's Travels through Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt; Radcliff's Tour through Holland and Germany; Young's Travels in France; Moody's sketches of the history of France, Meare's Voyages to China and the N. West Coast of America; St. Pierre's Voyage to the Ile of France, the Ile of Bourbon and Cape of Good Hope; Macartney's Embassy to China, Stevens's History of the Wars in France during the Revolution; Dupaty's Travels in Italy; Beaujour's History of the Commerce of Greece; Denon's Egypt; Reynier's do. Wilford's do. Vallant's Travels in Africa; Barrow's do. Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature; Catteau's History of Sweden; Wood's Switzerland; Brifford's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland; Somerville's Political Transactions; Lady Montague's Works.  
In about three weeks they expect to receive from N. York, a much larger collection; a catalogue of them shall succeed this advertisement.  
Lexington, July 12th, 1808. tf

WAS lost on Friday night, the 11th inst. at Mr. John Davis's, one and a half miles from Lexington, on Henry's mill road, a Blue Surtout Coat,  
Single breast, brown stuff pockets; containing  
A Red Morocco Pocket Book,  
With a spring steel clasp, and sundry papers, which cannot be of use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the above articles to the subscriber, or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, shall receive Five Dollars.  
H. M'Ilvain.  
November 12th, 1808. tf

RICHARD TAYLOR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a  
House of Entertainment,  
at a large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.  
Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.  
JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he continues his Tobacco Manufactory, for twelve months of Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply beforehand always by him. The quality is warranted equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will all be branded with the initials of his name, to prevent impositions.  
A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml. & Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Hudson, Lexington.  
Best Twist Tobacco at 9d. per pound retail, at my shop.  
Lexington K. Nov. 5th, 1808.

THE Assignees of John Jordan, Junr. hereby call on all persons indebted to him, whether by account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Maclean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.  
By order of the assignees,  
Lexington, September 19, 1808.

20  
FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.  
STRAYED away from Georgetown, on the 11th inst. one  
IRON GRAY HORSE,  
fix or seven years old, very much creft fallen, white skin around the eyes and nose, and under the tail, the mark of a star at the pattern joint. Also, one  
BROWN HORSE,  
seven or eight years old, branded E. C. bob tail, and dill face. Any person delivering said horses to me, or giving Mr. Bradford notice where they are, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward.  
Georgetown, Sept. 12, 1808.

20  
JOB STEVENSON.  
To all whom it may concern.  
TAKE NOTICE, that I shall on the last day of February next, attend at the house of Richard Tilton, of the county of Mason, and from thence proceed with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, to the improvement made by Jacob Drinnen lying on the head of Mill-Creek; and there take sundry depositions to establish the said improvement, and the special calls, &c. of a pre-emption of one thousand acres, in the name of said Drinnen, and adjourn from day to day until the said business shall be completed.  
Matthew Gray,  
For himself and those claiming under JACOB DRINNEN.  
January 6, 1808.

20  
LAWSON, TILFORD & Co.  
HAVE received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following valuable Books, a considerable proportion of which are of late publications.  
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In about three weeks they expect to receive from N. York, a much larger collection; a catalogue of them shall succeed this advertisement.  
Lexington, July 12th, 1808. tf

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In about three weeks they expect to receive from N. York, a much larger collection; a catalogue of them shall succeed this advertisement.  
Lexington, July 12th, 1808. tf

20  
Twenty-Five Dollars Reward,  
will be paid for apprehending, and securing in any jail in the U. States, so that I get him again, SAMUEL LINEBAUGH, an apprentice to the Clock and Watch-making business. He is about 18 or 19 years old, slim made, of a fair complexion, and is apt to smile when spoken to. The above boy absconded on the 9th October last.  
Robert Frazer.  
Lexington, December 5, 1808.

REMOVAL.  
WARDWELL has removed  
his shop to a house in the range of brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states. Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.  
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

20  
Danl. & Charles Bradford,  
HAYING entered into partnership in Book Binding, respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on that business extensively, on Main street. They solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.  
Lexington, April 12

20  
Notice.  
AFTER about three years' anxious pursuit and meditation, I have at length made a complete discovery of the Perpetual Motion in Theory and reduced it to practice. I will only observe that it moves by its own weight; that is to say, the more you load a wagon, the more the power is increased so as to move the wagon and its burthen. I expect to write a short treatise on the subject, which will more fully explain this most grand and important discovery. I am anxious that it should be put in practice as soon as possible, so that the public may receive the benefits resulting from this noble principle, so long wished for by them.  
Henry Fank.  
October 29th, 1808. 12m 100

20  
TO Officers of the additional Regiments residing within the states of Kentucky and Ohio,  
I am authorized by the paymaster of the United States to advance to each commissioned officer residing as aforesaid two months' pay and subsistence, to be computed from the dates of their respective acceptances.  
The second payments will be made to the 31st inst. and will include as well the pay of officers as recruits; that is to say—the officers from the time to which the aforesaid two months' advance shall have extended, and the recruits from the dates of enlistments.  
Those second payments are to be founded on duplicate muster-rolls to be exhibited by each captain; and the first payments by duplicate receipts by the respective officers to me at this place.  
JAMES TAYLOR.  
New Port, K. 13th August, 1808.  
The Editors of News-Papers in the states of Kentucky and Ohio will please to give the foregoing a few insertions in their respective papers.  
J. T.

20  
STRAYED or stolen on the 4th of July last, from Andrew Harrison's, nine miles from Danville, upon the road leading to Bairdstown, a BROWN MARE, six or seven years old, near fourteen hands three inches high, has a small white spot on her right buttock, and branded Br. on her near shoulder. Broke off from a boy about two miles from the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, on the 3rd of July last, a light BAY MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br. on her near shoulder. Whoever will deliver both or either of them to me in Bairdstown, Dennis Brashear in Danville or T. & R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where one or both are to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from  
Walter Brashear.  
Bairdstown, August, 1808.

20  
FLOUR, PORK, AND WHISKEY.  
I WISH to contract for a quantity of the above mentioned articles, to be delivered at Natchez, Fort Adams, &c. as early as practicable.  
James Morrison.  
Lexington, October 19th, 1808.

20  
500 Dollars Reward!!  
WHEREAS the laws of the United States, for regulating the Post-Office department, have of late in divers instances been violated within the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, or Ohio, by breaking the seals of private correspondence, and robbing the mails: And whereas, the offenders have eluded the vigilance of this office: I do therefore, offer a reward of five hundred Dollars to any person who shall detect such offenders, or to be paid upon conviction, for either offence.  
GIDN. GRANGER,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post-office, June 2d, 1808.

20  
FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.  
STRAYED away from Georgetown, on the 11th inst. one  
IRON GRAY HORSE,  
fix or seven years old, very much creft fallen, white skin around the eyes and nose, and under the tail, the mark of a star at the pattern joint. Also, one  
BROWN HORSE,  
seven or eight years old, branded E. C. bob tail, and dill face. Any person delivering said horses to me, or giving Mr. Bradford notice where they are, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward.  
Georgetown, Sept. 12, 1808.

20  
JOB STEVENSON.  
To all whom it may concern.  
TAKE NOTICE, that I shall on the last day of February next, attend at the house of Richard Tilton, of the county of Mason, and from thence proceed with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, to the improvement made by Jacob Drinnen lying on the head of Mill-Creek; and there take sundry depositions to establish the said improvement, and the special calls, &c. of a pre-emption of one thousand acres, in the name of said Drinnen, and adjourn from day to day until the said business shall be completed.  
Matthew Gray,  
For himself and those claiming under JACOB DRINNEN.  
January 6, 1808.

Wanted to Contract  
FOR ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS  
STONE COALS,  
Delivered at this place, apply to  
Cuthbert Banks.  
Lex. Nov. 28 1808.

Three Thousand Dollars for Ten!!  
LOTTERY for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the town of Lexington to improve Main-street, between Wilson's tavern and Magowan's bridge.  
SCHEME.  
1 Prize, (a capital Brick House) } \$ 3,000  
on Main-street }  
1 Ditto (in cash) } 500  
1 Ditto (ditto) } 250  
1 Ditto (ditto) } 100  
1 Ditto (ditto) } 50  
4 Ditto (ditto) } \$ 25 each, 100  
100 Ditto (ditto) } \$ 10 each, 1,000  
109 Prizes, all floating, amounting to \$ 5,000  
391 Blanks.  
500 Tickets at 10\$ each amounting to \$ 5,000  
The prizes will be subject to a deduction of ten per cent. only, which together with six per cent given by the proprietor, on the amount of the houses, will produce six hundred and eighty dollars, to be paid to the Trustees of the town for the above mentioned purpose.  
The capital prize, value Three Thousand Dollars, is a good, substantial, well built, Brick House, pleasantly situated on Main-street, between the Rev. Adam Rankin's and Mr. Maddox Fisher's, consisting of a kitchen and cellar in the basement story, two good parlours with passage and stair-case in the principal story, with two chambers and a handsome drawing room above, and will be completely finished by the first of November, in a neat manner, both inside and outside, and will have handsome Venetian shutters to all the front windows. The out buildings will consist of a good brick spring-house and smoke-house, a well and pump, with other necessary conveniences. The footway in front, and the back yard in part, will be paved with brick. The lot and garden is under good post and rail fence, and may be viewed any time previous to the drawing. Immediate possession will be given to the proprietor of the fortunate ticket which may draw this prize, together with a good title, by deed, with general warranty.  
The other prizes, will be paid in cash, forty days after the drawing is finished.  
Any person taking two tickets will be entitled to twenty days—three tickets, forty days—four tickets, sixty days—five tickets, ninety days—and six tickets, one hundred and twenty days—credit to be computed from the time the drawing is finished, on giving their negotiable notes, with an approved endorser.  
The lottery will be drawn in two days, (both in one week) viz. two hundred and fifty tickets each day, under the directions of the managers, and the trustees of the town, as soon as the tickets are sold, of which notice will be given in the Lexington papers.  
Tickets to be had of the managers, and at the Kentucky Gazette and Reporter offices.  
Jno. Wrigglesworth,  
Jno. Wyatt,  
Benj. Parish,  
David Sutton,  
Lexington, September 1, 1808.